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ABSTRACT

The term "Educational Radio" includes all radio stations licensed for noncommercial operation. A history of educational radio begins with the first domestic law for control of radio in general, The Radio Act of 1912. Federal Communication Commission (FCC) regulations pertaining to educational radio or "public radio" deal with channel assignments, state-wide plans, licensing requirements and service, and operator requirements. Other general topics of discussion are auxiliary and special broadcast services, procedures for applying for an FCC license, networks and other sources of broadcast service, financing of educational radio, organizations of public or educational broadcasters, and government agencies involved with educational radio. (MKM)

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Educational Radio

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GENERAL

The term "Educational Radio" in this bulletin reflects its use in the FCC Rules and Regulations (Subpart C--Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Stations) and includes all radio stations licensed for noncommercial operation, whether the programming is cultural, instructional, public affairs or otherwise. The term "public radio" came into usage with the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Most noncommercial radio stations use "public" to describe themselves. Some noncommercial radio stations are completely or principally "instructional" in nature, serving the classroom needs of a school system.

Educational institutions were among the pioneers in the development of radio broadcasting. WHA, licensed to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, began experimental operation in 1919 as station 9XM. Its present call letters were assigned on January 13, 1922. By 1925 there were 171 educational organizations with stations on the air, but because of budgetary problems and frequency reassignments most of these stations eventually ceased operation. FM broadcasting was authorized in 1941, and the number of educational stations on the air grew rapidly following the end of World War II. By 1975, 763 educational radio stations were on the air, about 40 percent of them having begun operations during the previous five years.

In its long history--from the beginning of broadcasting--educational radio has served the public with cultural, educational and entertainment programs, and has supplied students and teachers on all levels with instructional materials designed for classroom use. In recent years, the planning and development of state, regional and national

networks have marked educational radio's further growth.

In addition to educational radio broadcast stations, which are licensed to a diversity of "nonprofit educational organizations . . . for the advancement of an educational program," about 500 carrier-current or wired-wireless campus systems are operated by educational institutions. These are closed-circuit feeds to campus buildings and, unlike noncommercial educational radio stations, they have no prohibitions against advertising. The FCC does not license campus systems. Its regulations apply to these stations principally in respect to radiation which might affect other radio services. This bulletin, however, is devoted to licensed educational FM and AM broadcast stations.

HISTORY

The Radio Act of 1912 provided the first domestic law for control of radio in general, and made the Secretary of Commerce responsible for licensing radio stations and operators. The 1912 Act, however, did not give the Secretary authority to limit broadcast time and power. As the number of stations grew over the years, many broadcasters began to operate at will, jumping frequencies and power and creating bedlam on the air. Early broadcasting was experimental. Limited commercial stations were authorized in 1919; in 1922, the wavelength of 360 meters--about 830 kilohertz--was assigned for the transmission of "important news items, entertainment, lectures, sermons, and similar material." From 1922 through 1925, four successive National Radio Conferences made recommendations for changes in frequencies, power and time limitations.

The Radio Act of 1927 created a five-member Federal Radio Commission (FRC) with certain regulatory powers over broadcasting, including licensing and call letter assignment. Much of the early work of the FRC was devoted to straightening out confusion on the air, and new regulations resulted in about one-fifth of the then operating stations surrendering their licenses.

In 1929, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an Advisory Committee on Education by Radio, comprised of representatives of education, broadcasting and related fields, to study the uses of radio in the classroom and in adult education, and the development of educational radio in general. Many of the recommendations of this Committee were considered by the FCC in its later determinations concerning noncommercial radio broadcasting.

This was the atmosphere in which early educational radio grew, flourished and then virtually disappeared. In 1925 almost one-third (171) of the 571 radio stations on the air were operated by educational institutions. With the growing

number of commercial stations providing many of the services previously offered by educational broadcasting, and with the FRC changing the frequencies in which educational stations operated, the vast majority of educational stations went off the air in subsequent years. Altogether, some 202 stations operated by educational institutions went on the air from 1921 through 1936; by 1937, only 38 remained.

The rapid growth of broadcasting and the competition for the limited spectrum space raised the question as to whether a minimum percentage of broadcast time should be devoted to educational purposes and whether certain frequencies should be reserved for use by educational groups. When Congress was considering the Communications Act of 1934, it was urged by many groups to include a requirement that stations set aside substantial portions of their broadcast time for use by educational and religious institutions and other nonprofit organizations. The Wagner-Hatfield amendment proposed to allocate 25 percent of all radio broadcasting frequencies to such groups. The amendment did not pass, but Congress included a section (307(c)) in the Act which directed the newly-created Federal Communications Commission to make a study of the proposal ". . . that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of nonprofit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of nonprofit activities, and shall report to Congress, not later than February 1, 1935, its recommendations together with the reasons for the same."

In hearings on this proposal, commercial broadcasters strongly stated that there was no need for special allocations and promised to provide for the needs of education. In its report to Congress the FCC concluded that "there is no need for a change in the existing law" inasmuch as "the interests of the nonprofit organizations would be better served by giving educators access to costly and efficient equipment and access to an established audience."

Accordingly, the FCC held a national conference in May, 1935 to explore plans for cooperation between broadcasters and nonprofit organizations; from this conference the FCC created the Federal Radio Education Committee (FREC). In 1936 the FREC urged "that a portion of the ultra high fre-

quencies be reserved for noncommercial use by organized educational agencies."

In 1938 the FCC set aside certain AM channels between 41 and 42 megahertz (MHz) for what were then called "curricular" stations--channels to be used exclusively by educational institutions. In 1941 FM broadcasting was authorized and the FCC allocated five channels between 42 and 43 MHz for noncommercial FM use to replace the AM facilities. In 1945, as part of an extensive revision of frequency allocations, the FCC reserved 20 FM channels between 88 and 92 MHz for noncommercial educational stations.

In 1948 the FCC authorized lower power (10-watt) operation on educational FM channels, enabling educational groups to begin broadcasting over a limited--two-to five-mile--radius for a capital investment of only a few thousand dollars. Higher-power equipment could be added at a future date. In 1951, to aid further the development of FM educational radio, the FCC authorized remote control of low power educational stations. No minimum effective radiated power (ERP) or antenna height is specified for noncommercial FM educational stations, nor are these stations required to operate a minimum number of hours. In November, 1966 the FCC issued a Notice of Inquiry which concerned the over-all revision of FM broadcast station rules and technical standards. Comments received included strong support for the continuation of 10-watt stations, the need to upgrade the programming of many stations, the need to solve the interference which occurs on Channel 6 because of the proximity of the FM band and support for an allocations table that might find more frequencies for educational licensees in saturated metropolitan areas. An agreement with Mexico on border frequency assignments became effective in August, 1973.

Educational radio's role was recognized with the passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, which included educational radio program development as a function of the newly-established Corporation for Public Broadcasting. For the first time, educational radio was recognized as an eligible applicant for matching facilities grants from the U. S. Office of Education.

Although the Commission has no reserved AM channels, in January, 1975, 30 educational institutions and groups were operating educational stations on AM frequencies.

These stations are subject to the rules governing commercial AM broadcast operation, including minimum hours of operation, power and technical standards. There are very few AM frequencies available, especially in the northeast and other highly populated areas of the country. In addition, 16 educational stations were operating on unreserved FM channels in January, 1975.

The growth of FM educational broadcasting is illustrated in the following table listing the total number of educational FM stations on the air at the end of each calendar year:

1938 - 1	1950 - 73	1962 - 209
1939 - 2	1951 - 85	1963 - 237
1940 - 4	1952 - 98	1964 - 255
1941 - 7	1953 - 112	1965 - 268
1942 - 8	1954 - 122	1966 - 296
1943 - 8	1955 - 123	1967 - 326
1944 - 8	1956 - 125	1968 - 362
1945 - 9	1957 - 141	1969 - 396
1946 - 10	1958 - 151	1970 - 455
1947 - 15	1959 - 162	1971 - 495
1948 - 27	1960 - 175	1972 - 565
1949 - 48	1961 - 194	1973 - 659
		1974 - 733

About 75 percent of the FM educational stations are licensed to colleges and universities, about 15 percent to local boards of education and schools, 5 percent to religiously affiliated educational organizations, and the remainder to community corporations, libraries and other nonprofit educational organizations. About 50 percent of all educational FM stations are 10-watters.

Educational radio stations provide instructional materials to teachers and students, and cultural, informational, public affairs and entertainment programs to the general public. Generally, the purpose of educational radio stations is to provide a quality service which does not duplicate commercial radio services. Special programming innovations in educational radio include establishment in 1958 of two-way medical and nursing conferences by the Albany (New York) Medical College through its FM station, WAMC.

During the 1973-74 school year 59 hospitals participated in WAMC's program, and similar systems were in operation in other states, including North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio, Utah and Pennsylvania.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

A special section of the Federal Communications Commission's broadcast rules and regulations applies to educational radio--"Subpart C - Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Stations." This subpart includes, among other things, classifications and allocation of frequencies. Channel assignments and licensing requirements are covered in Sections 73.501-73.503, excerpted below:

73.501 Channels available for assignment

(a) The following frequencies, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section are available for noncommercial educational FM broadcasting:

Frequency (MHz):	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.
88.1	201	90.1	211
88.3	202	90.3	212
88.5	203	90.5	213
88.7	204	90.7	214
88.9	205	90.9	215
89.1	206	91.1	216
89.3	207	91.3	217
89.5	208	91.5	218
89.7	209	91.7	219
89.9	210	91.9	220

(b) In Alaska, the frequency band 88-100 MHz is allocated exclusively to Government radio services and the non-Government fixed service. The frequencies 88.1 MHz through 91.9 MHz (Channels 201 through 220, inclusive) will not be assigned in Alaska for use by noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations; however, the frequencies 100-107.9 MHz (Channels 261 through 300, inclusive) are available for such use.

(c) There are specific noncommercial educational FM assignments (Channels 201-220) for various communities in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. These are set forth in Par. 73.507.

73.502 State-wide plans

In considering the assignment of a channel for a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, the Commission will take into consideration the extent to which each application meets the requirements of any state-wide plan for noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations filed with the Commission, provided that such plans afford fair treatment to public and private educational institutions, urban and rural, at the primary, secondary, higher, and adult educational levels, and appear otherwise fair and equitable.

73.503 Licensing requirements and service

The operation of, and the service furnished by noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations shall be governed by the following:

(a) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station will be licensed only to a nonprofit educational organization and upon showing that the station will be used for the advancement of an educational program.

(1) In determining the eligibility of publicly supported educational organizations, the accreditation of their respective state departments of education shall be taken into consideration.

(2) In determining the eligibility of privately controlled educational organizations, the accreditation of state departments of education and/or recognized regional and national educational accrediting organizations shall be taken into consideration.

(b) Each station may transmit programs directed to specific schools in a system or systems for use in connection with the regular courses as well as routine and administrative material pertaining thereto and may transmit educational, cultural, and entertainment programs to the public.

(c) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station may broadcast programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by persons other than the licensee, if no other consideration than the furnishing of the program and the costs

incidental to its production and broadcast are received by the licensee. The payment of line charges by another station, network, or someone other than the licensee of a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, or general contributions to the operating costs of a station, shall not be considered as being prohibited by this paragraph.

(d) Each station shall furnish a nonprofit and noncommercial broadcast service. Noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations are subject to the provision of section 73.289 /dealing with program sponsorship announcements/ to the extent that they are applicable to the broadcast of programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by others: however, no announcements promoting the sale of a product or service shall be broadcast in connection with any program.

/Notes to section 73.503(d) of the rules permit hourly identification of sources and funds for programs longer than an hour in duration. On programs of an hour or less, program sources and funds may be announced at the beginning and the close. Where identification by name only is inadequate, the rules permit further identification of a company division or subsidiary, if that entity is the actual donor and if it is a bona fide operating division. Where several parties have made substantial contributions to general station operating expenses, a general announcement of all contributors at the opening and close of the day and the listing of one individual contributor each hour is permitted./

Operator requirements

In common with commercial broadcast stations, noncommercial educational AM and FM tranamitters must be attended by a licensed operator at all times. The grade of operator varies with the class and power of the station. Generally speaking, a third-class radiotelephone operator permit (endorsed for broadcast station operation) is sufficient for routine transmatter operation. However, third-class permittees are not allowed to work on the transmitter. Specifically, at stations with transmitter power outputs (TPO's) in excess of 1 kilowatt (1000 watts), transmitter maintenance, repairs, and adjustments must be performed by a first-class radiotelephone operator. For stations between 10 watts and 1 kilowatt, these functions may also be performed by a second-class radiotelegraph operator. At 10-watt FM stations, these functions may be performed by

first or second-class radiotelephone operators or radiotelegraph operators. AM station operator requirements are contained in section 73.93 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

FCC radio operator examinations are administered periodically by FCC Field Operations Bureau offices throughout the United States. Study guides for the examinations may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Additional rules, including administrative procedure, equipment and technical operation are set out in other paragraphs, up through section 73.597.

AUXILIARY AND SPECIAL BROADCAST SERVICES

Many educational radio stations operate microwave systems, which use narrow, concentrated beams for efficient short-range transmission, to provide (aural Studio Transmitter Link (STL) and relay signals between radio broadcast stations (aural Intercity Relay)). These operations are covered in Part 74, Subpart E, "Aural Broadcast STL and Intercity Relay Stations," of the broadcast rules.

Many educational radio stations use remote pickup (aural) for the transmission of program material and related communications from a point away from the studio, and for communicating with other remote pickup broadcast base and mobile stations. The applicable FCC rules are found in Part 74, Subpart D, "Remote Pickup Broadcast Stations."

Some educational radio stations provide multiplex services under a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA), transmitting programs of a broadcast nature, but of interest primarily to limited segments of the public. Such subcarrier programming includes postgraduate and vocational instruction, limited-interest entertainment programs and educational-informational materials to select audiences. Section 73.593 of the rules cover SCA operations.

Section 73.593 (a) (1) was amended in July, 1973 to permit educational FM stations to broadcast and charge for instructional material carried by SCA, whether produced by the educational institution or another organization. Such charges are limited to reimbursement for instructional materials and production costs.

In 1961 the FCC adopted standards permitting FM stations to transmit stereophonic programs on a multiplex basis without specific FCC authorization, but with notification to the FCC in Washington. A number of educational radio stations provide such "stereo" broadcasts, involving dual transmission and reception. Rules governing stereophonic FM service are contained in Part 73, Subpart C, "FM Stations," in sections 73.297 and 73.322.

Under a 1974 amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, each licensee receiving assistance from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is required to retain for 60 days a recording of the sound portion of its broadcast of any program in which any issue of public importance is discussed, and during the period make a copy of such recording available to the FCC upon request and to any other person upon payment to the licensee or its designated entity of its reasonable cost of making such copy.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

The FCC has reserved all of the channels in the 88-92 MHz band for noncommercial FM educational stations. The prospective applicant must first conduct an engineering survey to find a suitable channel which is available (Section 73.507 designates class A, B, and C channel assignments in the 88-92MHz spectrum within 199 miles of the Mexican border).

For this purpose, it is necessary for the applicant to establish that the proposed operation would not cause or receive interference within the pertinent 1 mv/m contours (see Note to Section 1.573 of the Commission's rules). In addition, applications proposing use of Channels 218, 219 or 220 must meet the applicable power and mileage separation requirements with Channels 221, 222 and 223 specified in sections 73.207 and 73.504 of the Commission's rules.

An application must be submitted for a construction permit (CP) prior to commencement of construction. The major metropolitan areas in the country are virtually saturated, and there is little or no possibility of assigning additional channels in those areas with the possible exception of very low power operations.

Expeditious processing of a construction permit application is dependent upon the completeness of the application and the

preciseness of information it contains. Many educational applicants obtain qualified legal and engineering counsel before preparing an application.

Applicants for new broadcast stations or for major changes in existing facilities, upon tendering their applications, must give public notice of intent, through a local newspaper as specified in section 1.580 of the Rules and Regulations. All broadcast applications must be submitted in triplicate to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

Before applications are accepted for filing and assigned a file number, engineers check possible interference within the primary coverage area (1 mv/m contour) of co-channel and adjacent channel stations, and possible interference received within the proposed station's predicted primary coverage area. Such interference is a principal cause for returning educational FM applications.

An application may not be acted upon until at least 30 days following acceptance, during which time it is subject to competing applications and to objecting petitions.

Processing of applications involves three major areas of examination and review--engineering, financial and legal.

The engineering examination determines whether the coordinates are accurate and verifies calculations to determine whether they conform to the technical requirements of the rules. The Antenna Survey Branch determines whether the proposed antenna structure meets Federal Aviation Administration regulations. The low antenna heights used by a majority of educational FM stations do not require FAA approval. In a number of cities, the use of TV channel 6 (82-88 MHz) prevents full use of the educational FM band and sometimes requires prospective applicants to consider seeking channels in other parts of the band.

An accountant checks the financial qualifications, including adequacy of resources and matters such as discrepancies in estimated operating costs and total costs balanced against particular costs. The financial examination is particularly concerned with verification of the source of funds: whether the applicant has available or committed the funds necessary to construct and operate the station for one year, or has been given the authority to use the money, bonds, securities or other

finances described in the application.

Attorneys determine whether the applicant is eligible for a construction permit and is qualified under the Communications Act to become a licensee. They check the corporate structure, determine if there are any matters before the Commission which might affect the application, and analyze the Statement of Program Service.

When an application for a new station or for changes in an existing facility is approved, a construction permit (CP) is issued. The permittee has 12 months in which to complete construction. If the station cannot be constructed in the specified time, an extension may be applied for. Following issuance of a CP, the permittee may request call letters, with the first available preference being assigned. Within 30 days from the time the CP is issued, the permittee must submit an Ownership Report. This report also must be filed subsequently every three years (most stations file with each application for a license renewal) and within 30 days of change of officers or ownership of the station.

When construction of the facility is complete in accordance with the CP, the permittee may conduct equipment tests, following notification to the Commission. Application for the license may be submitted, accompanied by measurements of equipment performance. As part of the license application, Program Test Authority (PTA) may be requested. Ten days should be allowed for issuance of PTA, which is contingent upon construction of the station as outlined in the construction permit and approval by the FCC of performance data as detailed in the license application. In effect, PTA entitles the permittee to begin regular station operation and programming, although the license itself is normally not granted for several months. Renewal dates vary by geographical region; a new licensee must file the first renewal application at the first required date; thereafter, licenses are normally valid for three-year periods.

Educational radio applications, requests and reports are submitted on the following forms:

FCC Form 340: Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station.

FCC Form 341: Application for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM, or Standard Broadcast Station License.

FCC Form 342: Application for Renewal of Noncommercial Educational TV, FM or Standard Broadcast Station License.

FCC Form 313: Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Radio Broadcast Services.

FCC Form 318: Request for Subsidiary Communications Authorization.

FCC Form 701: Application for Additional Time to Construct Radio Station.

FCC Form 321: Application for Construction Permit to Replace Expired Permit.

FCC Form 323E: Ownership Report for Noncommercial Educational TV, FM or Standard Broadcast Station.

NETWORKS AND SOURCES

In early 1972 National Public Radio (NPR)--see Organizations, page 17--began operating the first nationwide interconnected noncommercial radio network. In July, 1974 it served 168 stations in 38 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. It offers an average of 43 hours of network programming per week free to its members. NPR operates five program distribution systems, one of which utilizes leased AT&T lines, for permanent interconnection. It has four tape distribution program services, three of which are available on a fee basis to all licensed, noncommercial radio stations in the U.S., in addition to its own members. It also provides for two-way networking in which individual stations in every locale can send programs and reports to NPR for national distribution. Programming is broad-based, and encompasses news, public affairs, the arts and performance.

The Eastern Public Radio Network. Inc. (EPRN) % WGBH-FM, 125 Western Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02134, was preceded by the Educational Radio Network (ERN), formed in 1958 and affiliated with the National Educational Television and Radio Center in the early 1960s. During this period live interconnection was maintained between Washington, D.C., and Boston, Mass. The ERN was renamed the Eastern Educational Radio Network in 1964, and adopted its present name in 1969. It operates as a cooperative tape-exchange network, with live interconnection arranged for special programs such as U. S. Senate hearings and conferences of regional or national importance. The network consists of 10 stations located between Orono, Maine and Richmond, Virginia.

The first State agency to operate an educational radio network was the Wisconsin State Radio Council. The Council was established in 1945 in response to an FCC invitation to State educational authorities to develop plans for the use of broadcasting in education. In 1971 the State of Wisconsin Educational Communications Board was created. Part of its function is to operate the state-wide radio network. Ten stations reach virtually 100% of the State, using intercity relay and microwave hops. The Wisconsin School of the Air, which began in 1930, presents about eight hours per week of instructional material provided by the Council stations to almost 770,000 students. Other States--including Michigan, Oregon, Kentucky and Minnesota--have educational networks, live and taped, which have various degrees of coverage and kinds of programming.

Various other sources exist to provide in-school radio broadcast service. In some areas, public schools and/or school systems operate stations to broadcast instruction to their own students, as well as to other educational stations which rebroadcast these offerings. In many States, educational stations provide materials to commercial stations. Essentially, the in-school service is a reciprocal endeavor, as many stations share programming with each other. For example, the larger Board of Education stations, like New York's WNYE, which finance their own production of radio instructional materials, make their programs available to stations which do not have similar resources.

Educational radio stations obtain program materials from many sources, some programs free, some at low or moderate fees. Such sources, in addition to NPR, EPRN and others noted above, include national and regional distribution organizations such as

Broadcasting Foundation of America, religious organizations, broadcasting offices of other countries (such as the British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Telecommunications Francais, Radio Nederland, Radio Sweden and others), the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural organization (UNESCO), and national distributing groups. Some foreign services provide live international broadcasts for distribution. The first live international educational networking involving the United States occurred in 1965, when the West German election coverage was broadcast to a National Educational Radio network of more than 70 educational stations in this country.

A Program Source List is available from National Public Radio.

Many departments of the United States Government, including Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Treasury, and other agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, make program materials available to educational stations at no charge. A list of program sources for domestic and foreign programs is available free of charge from National Public Radio.

FINANCING

Different types of ownership reflect different sources of funds. Stations licensed to colleges and universities usually receive the major part or all of their funds from appropriations within the college or university budgets or, in many instances, within the budget of the academic or service department responsible for operating the station. In other cases, support comes from student fees, either in part, or wholly if the station is operated as a student-controlled activity. Stations licensed to school systems usually receive direct budgeted support, as do stations operated by other institutional entities such as religious schools. Stations licensed to non-institutional educational organizations frequently depend upon gifts, grants and income from services for their support. Some stations depend on their listeners' voluntary contributions. A station licensed as a noncommercial educational broadcast station is not permitted to carry commercials.

In Fiscal Year 1973, about 70% of educational radio's budget came from Federal, State and local government sources, and the remainder from public broadcasting sources, (i.e. CPB, NPR, and regional network funds), subscribers, business and industry, foundations, and auctions and other fund raising activities.

Many foundations have provided support for educational radio, including the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and the Johnson Foundation, among others.

An important source of funding for educational or public broadcasting, including radio, is the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), established in 1967. Although, as of January, 1975, the method of permanent financing had not yet been determined, public and private funds enable the CPB to provide funds for program production, fellowships, operating costs, development and station interconnection. Under criteria set up by the CPB--including minimum power, number of paid employees, and available facilities--160 educational radio stations were deemed eligible for annual assistance by January, 1975 under Community Service Grants. CPB also has a competitive grant program available to applicants in communities presently without a CPB qualified public radio station. These Coverage Expansion Grants assist stations in becoming CPB qualified and therefore eligible for the annual Community Service Grants.

The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 also included radio for the first time in the matching grants facilities program of the U.S. Office of Education. This program provides up to 75 percent of the cost of facilities for new or expanding educational radio stations.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Association of Public Radio Stations (APRS), 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, is a national organization of noncommercial educational radio stations. Membership in the APRS is open to all such stations which provide or intend to provide "full-service" public radio to meet the informational, cultural and educational needs of their respective communities. The APRS represents the interests of its membership before the general public, the legislative and executive branches of the federal government and appropriate public and private agencies. It stresses locally-oriented stations which provide a service for the general public rather than serving primarily for student-training of other limited purposes. It assists stations in efforts to obtain adequate funds, staff and facilities to maintain schedules of sufficient length and regularity to constitute a reliable and competent service.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 888 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, is a private non-profit corporation which receives and dispenses private and public funds, pursuant to Title II of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, to support the production, acquisition, and distribution of high quality radio and television programs and otherwise assist noncommercial broadcasting stations. Under specific criteria established by CPB, Community Service Grants are available to educational radio stations upon application. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting also provides funds to the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio for station interconnection activities.

National Public Radio, 2025 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (see Networks and Sources, page 13), is a networking organization. Membership is based on stations meeting certain criteria, including hours on the air, size of staff and power. The interconnected service is free to member stations. It was incorporated in 1970 for the purpose of becoming a primary national noncommercial radio program service. NPR is governed by a Board of Directors that includes nine representatives from member stations, six members from the public at large, and the president of NPR, ex-officio. It's principal funding comes from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB), 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, founded in 1924, is a professional society of individuals and their institutions involved with the use of electronic communications media for educational and social purposes. Its services include convention and conference programs, a bi-monthly professional journal, a personnel placement service, research and development activities, the Educational Broadcasting Institute program of seminars and workshops, list of special publications, a bi-weekly newsletter and consultive services.

The Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, holds conferences, conducts research projects, publishes reports and provides consultation on educational media, including radio, for its member school and teachers.

A number of other organizations on the national level are involved in educational radio activities. Among the most active of these organizations are the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications (JCET), 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, which is comprised of national and regional

educational and communications organizations and acts as a channel of communication between educational interests, broadcasting, cable and satellite interests and federal offices and Congress on issues affecting educational telecommunications; The Educational Media Council (EMC), 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, composed of representatives of national educational and business organizations and conducts research and develops project plans for effective use of specialized interests and skills in educational communications; Broadcast Education Association (BEA), 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, an organization of broadcast educators, principally on the college and university level, who prepare students for entry into broadcasting. Many local, State and regional groups, such as the Western Educational Society for Telecommunications (WEST), the Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA), and the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting are active in educational broadcasting matters. WEST and SECA hold annual conventions, including sessions on noncommercial radio.

The Intercollegiate Broadcasting System (IBS), Box 592, Vails Gate, New York 12584, principally provides services to non-licensed carrier-current, wired-wireless campus stations. With some 450 members, the IBS helps new campus stations get started, offers program services (used by a number of broadcast stations as well), and represents members to government agencies and the general public.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Educational Broadcasting Branch, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554, studies educational broadcasting services; develops policy recommendations on educational communications matters; serves as liaison between the FCC and other public and private groups, including educational stations, institutions, organizations and individuals, other government agencies and industry; provides consultation and coordination on educational communications to the public and to various Commission offices; and serves as a clearinghouse of information.

The Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program of the U.S. Office of Education, Code 525, Washington, D.C. 20202, provides matching grants for radio station facilities (see Financing, page 15). Forms and guidelines for applying for such grants may be obtained directly from that Office. Available funds are dependent on yearly appropriations by Congress.

Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201 in Fiscal Year 1975 is administering: Title III, Strengthening Instruction in Academic Subjects of the National Defense Education Act; Title VII, Emergency School Aid of the Emergency School Assistance Act; Title II, School Library Programs and Title III, Supplementary Centers and Services, Guidance, Counseling and Testing Programs of the Elementary Secondary Education Act; Title VI(A), Undergraduate Equipment, and Title VII, Financial Assistance for the Construction of Undergraduate Facilities of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Higher Education Act is administered, in most states, by the various Commissions of Higher Education. Section 401, Title IV of Public Law 93-380, the Education Amendments Act of 1974, consolidates in fiscal 1976 Titles II and III of the Elementary Secondary Education Act and Title III of the National Defense Education Act. Section 402 of Public Law 93-380 creates in fiscal 1976 a Special Projects Act which provides for (1) experimentation with new educational and administrative method, techniques and practices, (2) meeting special or unique educational needs or problems, and (3) placing special emphasis on national education priorities.

The General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20405, administers the Federal Property Act, which authorizes donations of surplus property, equipment and land. These may be applied for by certain nonprofit educational institutions and organizations such as educational radio and television stations.

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, is composed of (1) The National Council on the Arts, which administers grants for projects relating to the presentation, performance, execution and the enhancement of public understanding of major art forms, including radio, television, motion pictures, and tape and sound recordings; and (2) The National Council on the Humanities, which is the policy-making body for the Endowment of the Humanities. It develops and encourages the humanities, including radio and television through research and grants.

The Federal Interagency Media Committee (FIMC), consisting of representatives from about 30 Federal agencies, was established in 1965 for greater efficiency and increased service to the public through cooperative information exchange and project efforts. Included in the activities of participating agencies is the provision of program materials and grants and contracts to educational radio. The National Audiovisual Center (NAC), GSA, Washington, D.C. 20409 serves as a central bibliographic source and as a point of distribution for program materials available from a number of federal agencies.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for HEW, Washington, D.C. 20202, consists of subcommittees dealing with significant areas of education and includes a Subcommittee on Educational Technology.

Many other Federal agencies offer program material and production contracts to educational radio stations. Among the most active are the National Institute of Education (educational media grants are available under Part IV, Educational Research and Training of the Cooperative Research Act); Radio and Television Office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Office of Public Information, Department of Commerce; Special Projects Program, National Science Foundation; Manpower Administration, Department of Labor; and the Radio-TV Section, Department of Agriculture. Other Federal agencies with offices active in radio and television are listed under "Networks and Sources" in this bulletin.

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